

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY **East Germany**  
SUBJECT **GST Flight Training**

REPORT   
DATE DISTR. **29 April 1955**  
NO. OF PAGES **2**

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. **RD**

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

DATE ACQUIRED

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. The Section Chief for Gliders, Heinz Schubert, of the FDJ Central Committee, gave details of the Gliding Program that was to be carried out in East Germany during 1955.
2. During 1955, 14,000 youths are to receive instruction and training in gliding. They were to go through one or more of the five stages into which this training program is divided, labeled respectively: Groups A, B, C, the Silver Capability Medal, and the Gliding License. It is planned that 1,700 will complete Group A; 1,200, Group B; 500, Group C; 55 will receive the silver medal, and 400 will earn their full Gliding License. It is intended that in 1956 a new system of training will be instituted which will be modeled on the present Polish system, wherein there are three rather than five stages of training.
3. During 1954, only 40% of all the participants in the Gliding Section of the GST took formal gliding training, i.e. theory, flight instruction, and flying itself. Because of this low percentage, there will be, in 1955, a reduced emphasis on recruiting and a greater emphasis on getting the remaining 60% of the total membership to more effectively participate in the training program.
4. An instructor corps of 25 fliers has been assigned to conduct the teaching required for the A and B stages of the Training Program.
5. Two type SG-38 gliders and two Baby B-2 gliders are required for each center giving type A and B instruction. A group (Mannschaft), somewhat less than 25, of licensed pilots uses four Baby B-2 machines upon completion of their training.
6. Schubert gave certain figures concerning the average cost for training in various sections of East Germany. In Leipzig, it is estimated that it costs eight DME every time a glider takes off the ground, while in Gera (the poorest) the costs were estimated at 54 DME per start. It was thus estimated that the total cost of bringing one student through the stage of completing his examination was approximately 3,800 DME.

STATE	X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC									
-------	---	------	----	------	---	-----	----	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

25X1

There is a pool of approximately 600 gliders, of which 190 are unusable, presently available for instruction in East Germany.

7. The transition to motor flying is to begin in 1955. At first, theoretical instruction will be given to those in study groups B and C. There is some possibility of beginning practice flights during the course of 1955, although this is not likely to occur before 1956.
8. A special club for gliding enthusiasts will be instituted in every Bezirk. Each club will act as a center for district gliding participants, and will be composed entirely of "progressive elements" who have completed Group C. These clubs will have as their task the political education of the GST membership. The club members will be required to assist the teacher in both political education and in bringing GST members up to a higher technical level. The central office of the clubs will be in Schonhagen. A central office for parachute clubs will be established in Halle. Practice towers for parachute jumps are being constructed in Halle, Erfurt, Dresden, and Karl-Marx-Stadt, as well as in Berlin.

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1